PER. SEC.
JUN 24 1976
NYPL

CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 794 EVERY WEDNESDAY JUNE 2, 1976

Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung shook hands with His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who paid an official visit to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Nusrat Bhutto made an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 21 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

During their stay until May 26, they inspected various places including the Exhibition Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and top talks between President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were held three times.

Meanwhile an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a joint communique were signed between the two Governments.

Following is a gist of the KCNA reports on their six-day visit:

☆ ☆

His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Nusrat Bhutto arrived in Pyongyang on May 21 by special plane to pay an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife came out to the airport and cordially met His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife.

Arriving together with His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife were Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs; Shaikh Mohammad Rashid, Minister for Food and Agriculture; Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Minister of Education and Provincial Coordination, and his wife; Syed Nasir Ali Shah Rizvi, Minister for Housing and Works; General Mohammad Shariff, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; Air Chief Marshal Zulfikar Ali Khan, Chief of Air Staff, and his wife; and others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

Present at the airport were Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations, responsible functionaries of Pyongyang municipal power bodies, women functionaries of the central organs, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press, and Chang Hak Myong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Also present were Anwer Saeed, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, and his wife and a staffer of the Pakistan Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang and their wives.

At high noon the special plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Pakistan people slowly touched down.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and warmly hugged him.

Lovely children presented fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his entourage.

His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his entourage exchanged greetings with cadres of our country and diplomatic envoys here.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our country were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife on May 21.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of May 21 in honour of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife.

The banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our country.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. (See below)

His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spoke next. (See below)

The banquet passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

President Kim Il Sung accompanied by his wife, on May 22 paid a return call on Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his entourage inspected the Exhibition Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea on May 22.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife on May 22 appreciated the mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Great Juche" performed by 35,000 school youth and children in Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the mass gymnastic display in company with them.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on May 22 in honour of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife appreciated the performance with them.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife on May 23 visited the Machine Plant.

In company with the guests, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife visited the plant.

Exclusive Talks

Exclusive talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, were held in Pyongyang on May 23.

Views were exchanged at the talks on a number of questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife arranged a luncheon on May 23 in honour of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife hosted a dinner on May 23 for Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Local Tour

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived in the industrial city of Hamhung on May 24 by special plane for a local tour.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived there in company with him.

Also arriving there was the entourage of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Comrade Ho Dam and personages concerned accompanied them.

Over one hundred thousand working people in Hamhung turned out to the streets and warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Pakistan people.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his entourage visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex on the morning of May 24.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with him visited the complex.

The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on May 24 in welcome of the visit of His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to South Hamgyong Province.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the banquet.

The banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our country.

Speaking at the banquet, Li Gil Song, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, warmly welcomed His Excellency Prime Minister Bhutto and other Pakistan guests in the name of the entire people in the province and the city of Hamhung.

Speaking next, Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs,

(Continued on page 2)

Talks between President KIM IL SUNG And Prime Minister ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO Held

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, were held in Pyongyang on May 22.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Chong Jun Gi, Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae; personages concerned So Gwan Hi and Kim Sok Gi; and Chang Hak Myong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Present on the side of Pakistan were Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs; Shaikh Mohammad Rashid, Minister for Food and Agriculture; Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Minister of Education and Provincial Coordination; Syed Nasir Ali Shah Rizvi, Minister for Housing and Works; General Mohammad Shariff, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; Air Chief Marshal Zulfikar Ali Khan, Chief of Air Staff; Aga Shahi, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and Anwer Saeed, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country.

At the talks the situation in Korea, and Pakistan was notified each other, opinions were exchanged on the further expansion and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a series of international problems of common concern and a unanimity of view was reached on all matters discussed.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Earlier, talks were held in Pyongyang on May 21 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Nusrat Bhutto,

Esteemed guests from Pakistan,

Comrades and friends,

It gives us great pleasure to be seated here today together with Your Excellency Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our intimate friend, Begum and other Pakistani guests, who have come to our country with profound friendly feelings towards our people.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like first to warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and Begum were so kind as to spare time for your visit to our country this time. I regard this as an expression of your deep trust and friendship for us, for which I am very grateful to you.

I am particularly delighted to meet again Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister more than a decade after our first meeting in Djakarta, Indonesia, on the occasion of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

The present visit of Your Excellency Prime Minister Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to our country is an event of historic significance in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan who are advancing along the same road of independence.

Korea and Pakistan are both situated in Asia; and the two peoples are interlinked with strong ties of friendship because of the community of their past plight where they were oppressed under colonial rule and because of the identity of their present aspirations to build independent and prosperous new societies.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister has made especially great endeavours to promote the friendly relations between our two countries.

It was after Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister became the leader of the Pakistani people that diplomatic relations were established between our two countries and that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Pakistani peoples entered a phase of all-round development.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister always expressed your sympathy with and support to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and took steps for Pakistan's withdrawal from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which had been an obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification.

The Korean people deeply respect and feel friendly towards Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister.

The grand welcome the citizens of our capital city accorded you today emanated from their respect for Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and their friendly sentiments towards the Pakistani people.

The Pakistani people won the independence of their country through a prolonged anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle; and today they are striving to build free and prosperous new Pakistan under the correct leadership of Your Excellency Prime Minister Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, their outstanding leader.

The Pakistani Government is enforcing a number of progressive reforms to establish a social and economic order based on equality, and building an independent national economy and a national culture.

In the spheres of foreign activity, too, the Pakistani Government is holding fast to independence, actively working for the common cause of the countries of the new-emerging forces and endeavouring to preserve peace in south Asia.

We warmly congratulate the Pakistani people on the achievements in their endeavours to defend national sovereignty and build a new society.

Comrades and friends,

Since the Second World War, great revolutionary transformations have taken place in Asia and its appearance has fundamentally changed.

The Korean people set up a powerful torrent of anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle, at the eastern tip of Asia, holding aloft the banner of independence.

After the liberation, our people applied the Juche idea in the revolution and construction under the leadership of our Party, and thus turned their once backward country in a short span of time into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

In the struggle to reunify our divided country, too, we consistently reject the interference of outside forces and hold fast to an independent stand.

Asia belongs to the Asian people.

We are sure that if the countries of the new-emerging forces in Asia with a huge population and abundant natural resources not only firmly unite themselves politically but also closely cooperate in the economic and technological spheres to attain their common goals, they will be able to establish independent and prosperous new Asia quickly.

We will fight on staunchly for the building of a peaceful and prosperous new world free from imperialism and colonialism and clear of aggression and plunder, in firm unity not only with the Asian peoples but also with the African and Latin-American peoples, the progressive countries in Europe and all the people of the world who advocate independence.

Esteemed guests,

Your current visit to our country will greatly encourage our people and will contribute to strengthening solidarity among the Asian people and the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

At this place overflowing with friendly feelings, I hope your visit to our country will bear fine fruits, and propose a toast:

To the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Pakistani people,

To the prosperity and progress of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

To the solidarity among the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the progressive countries in Europe and the people the world over.

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Nusrat Bhutto,

To the health of the guests from Pakistan,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and madames and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Prime Minister ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO

At Banquet

Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Madame Kim Song Ae,

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I deem it a privilege to respond to the warm and fraternal sentiments of welcome and friendship that Your Excellency has expressed in your brilliant address, tonight. In reciprocating these sentiments, I would like, at the outset, to extend my deepest thanks to Your Excellency and to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your invitation to visit your beautiful country. I assure Your Excellency that members of my delegation and I have been deeply moved by the magnificent reception you have given us on our arrival. In extending this warm and magnificent welcome to us, the citizens of your impressive capital city have honoured not only myself and my delegation but also the people of Pakistan. I have the honour to bring to you their warm greetings and sincere expressions of goodwill.

Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, our first impressions of your great country have confirmed, already, the amazing progress that has been achieved under your leadership. The radiant faces of your children, the discipline and vigour of your people, the magnificent avenues and buildings of your capital—built on the debris of a once totally destroyed city—are sights that give proof of the courage and achievements of the Korean people who have, under your dauntless and far-sighted leadership, transformed a country, so cruelly ravaged by war, into a modern, progressive state.

It was at the young age of 14 that Your Excellency began your career as a revolutionary, fighting against oppression and foreign domination. Your heroic efforts and the sacrifices made by your revered family, instilled a deep sense of patriotism and nationhood in your people and it is through your inspiration that your country has achieved such remarkable progress. On the 15th of last month, the Korean people joyfully celebrated the 64th birthday of their respected and beloved leader. This date spans half a century of dedication, sacrifice and brilliant leadership of the Korean people—and I consider it a special privilege to offer my sincere tribute to Your Excellency for the great sacrifices you have made to unshackle your people from the chains of oppression and imperialism, for your supreme dedication that has brought dignity and honour to your people and for your shining idealism that has made the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a prosperous and progressive state.

Your Excellency, as you know, ever since the Pakistan People's Party took over the reins of Government in Pakistan, we have endeavoured to consolidate our relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so that they reflect the true sentiments of the people of Pakistan towards your people. I am glad to note that these ties have been strengthened by the high level visits from both sides and by the establishment of diplomatic relations. We have also developed important links in the trade, cultural and communication fields and I am confident that my visit will lend even greater substance to our exchanges.

I realize that my own visit to your country has been overdue—but we have, ourselves, been engaged in the monumental task of building a new Pakistan from the wreckage of the 1971 tragedy. At the time, when my government assumed office, Pakistan had been dismembered by an international conspiracy; 90,000 of our brave soldiers were held prisoners; our territory occupied and our economy almost shattered.

Thus, the task before the People's Party Government was a truly herculean one—to replace despair by a new sense of nationhood, to lift the morale of our people so that they had renewed faith in themselves and in their national destiny—and to instil a vigor and spirit in our people that would help them overcome the challenge that lay ahead.

It is a measure of the resilience of our people that they have responded splendidly to these challenges. During these four years, we have recovered our faith in ourselves and in our national destiny. Mr. President, we have built a new and vigorous Pakistan.

During these four years the people of Pakistan have come into their own. They have achieved outstanding successes in their fight for social justice against the forces of reaction. They have enacted for themselves a federal and democratic constitution that fully articulates their will and their aspirations. The peasant, the worker and the artisan benefit by the introduction of fundamental reforms in the labour, agrarian, industrial and administrative fields. We have also introduced educational reforms of far-reaching nature so that our youth may have unhindered access to knowledge, science and technology. Our women—so long the victims of backward traditions—have been encouraged to take their rightful place in society and make their full contribution to national progress. Above all, we have refashioned our economic structure to end privilege and prerogative and assure to our people the realization of their economic and social rights.

Mr. President, Pakistan is not a large country. Nor are we endowed with an abundance of natural resources. We are situated in a region that has been historically regarded as the "cockpit of Asia." It has been the playground of the imperial and colonial powers. Today, our people who achieved liberation thirty years ago are called upon to remain vigilant against forces which pose a threat to our independence and state sovereignty.

Since my government assumed power, we have jealously safeguarded the independence of our foreign policy. This independence is reflected in our withdrawal from UNCURK, the recognition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the exchange of diplomatic relations at the level of ambassador between our two countries. At the same time we have recognized the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the new Government of Cambodia. Our prompt recognition of Mozambique and Angola is but a continuation of our policy of independence. We have resisted pressures for over fifteen years directed at our friendly relations with the People's Republic of China, our great neighbouring country. Our steadfast policy is to base our relations with all countries—big or small, close or distant—on the principles of sovereign equality and to oppose hegemony of large or small states.

(Continued on page 3)

President Kim Il Sung received on May 22 a military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Egypt Military Delegation and Pakistan Journalists

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 22 received the military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by General Mohamed Abdul Ghani El Gamassi, deputy Premier and Minister of War and Munitions Industry.

General O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan of the Korean People's Army were on hand.

Also present was Mohamed Shafik Sadek Ragab, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country.

Warmly welcoming the military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on visit to our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation courteously conveyed cordial regards and salute of His Excellency Muhammad Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his gift of best wishes to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar El Sadat.

* * *

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received on May 25 Pakistan newspaper, news agency, television and radio reporters who came to our country, accompanying His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Present on the occasion were leading officials and reporters of the Rawalpindi paper "Pakistan Times", Karachi paper "Jang", Rawalpindi paper "Musawaat", Karachi paper "Hilal-E-Pakistan", Karachi paper "Dawn", Lahore paper "Wafaq", Rawalpindi paper "Mashriq", Quetta paper "Qasad", the "APP" news agency, the "PPI" news agency, Lahore weekly "Tahir", Karachi weekly "Al-Fateh", the Pakistan Television and Broadcasting Corporation.

On hand was Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with them.

President Tito's 84th Birthday Celebrated

PYONGYANG, May 26 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a basket of flowers to the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pyongyang, greeting the 84th birthday of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam visited the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pyongyang on May 25 and conveyed the basket of flowers from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Vucic Svetislav, Ambassador of the SFRY to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Chong Jun Gi and Chon In Chol, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Argentine President Greeted

PYONGYANG, May 24 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Jorge Rafael Videla, President of the Republic of Argentina, on the occasion of the national day of Argentina.

The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Argentine people on the national day of the Republic of Argentina.

Sympathy Expressed for Earthquake in USSR

PYONGYANG, May 26 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Comrade Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressing sympathy for the much damages done by a big earthquake that hit some areas of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia, the Soviet Union, some time ago.

The message of sympathy reads:

We received news that much damages were done by a big earthquake in some areas of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia, the Soviet Union, on May 17.

We, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in our own name, extend deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted areas.

We are convinced that the fraternal Soviet people will recover from the earthquake damages in a short period and stabilize the life of the people in the afflicted areas, upholding the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Council of Ministers to render an emergency help to the sufferers.

DPRK-Nigeria Ties Set Up

PYONGYANG, May 25 (KCNA) — A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Nigeria was made public in Peking on May 25.

The joint communique reads:

Hoping to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria agreed upon establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchanging diplomatic envoys between the two countries.

The joint communique was signed by Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China, authorized by the DPRK Government and by J. Tanko Yusuf, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the FRN to the People's Republic of China, authorized by the Nigerian Government.

* * *

It brings to 92 the number of the countries which established diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

Joint Communique between DPRK and Republic of Mali

PYONGYANG, May 19 (KCNA) —A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali was published on May 19 in Pyongyang.

The joint communique said:

At the invitation of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Mali, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 14 and 19, 1976.

During his stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore visited industrial establishments, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province and was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Korean people everywhere he went.

This was an expression of the deep respect of the Korean people to His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore and a demonstration of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malian peoples.

During the visit talks were held between His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were His Excellency Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; His Excellency Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; His Excellency Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; His Excellency Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; His Excellency Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency Kim Jung Gol, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Mali.

Present on the Malian side were His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Filifing Sissoko, Member and Permanent Secretary of the Military Committee of National Liberation; His Excellency Sory Coulibaly, Minister Delegate in Charge of Rural Development; His Excellency Sinaly Thera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; His Excellency Ismaila Kanoute, Technical Councillor of the Prime Minister's Office of the Government; His Excellency Alidou Toure, General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and Mr. Koreissi Hamady Tidiani, Councillor of the Embassy of the Republic of Mali in the DPRK.

The talks proceeded in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation of their countries, exchanged views on the question of further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Mali and a number of international questions of common concern including the non-alignment movement and reached an identity of views on the questions discussed.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction over the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries closely linked with each other for the commonness of the past position and the goal of the present struggle in conformity with the trend of our time characterised by the strengthening of independence.

The successes the two peoples are achieving, supporting and cooperating with each other, in the building of a new society contribute to increasing the might of the countries of the new emerging forces.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the fraternal Malian people upon the big successes they have made in the struggle to strengthen national unity and develop the national economy and national culture by relying upon themselves, upholding the slogans of "national reconciliation" and "building of an independent national economy" under the wise leadership of His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore, their outstanding leader, and heartily wished them more shining successes in this struggle.

The Korean side highly estimated the fact that the Republic of Mali, pursuing an independent foreign policy based on the principle of non-alignment, is actively supporting the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, realizing close Arab-Africa cooperation and making a great contribution to the cause for the final liquidation of colonialism in Africa and the complete liberation and unity of the African Continent.

The Malian side highly appraised shining successes and experiences the Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader, have gained in the revolution and construction by embodying his Juche idea and sincerely hoped that they will score greater successes in the grand socialist construction by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Malian side, reaffirming its active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, pointed out that the question of Korean reunification must be solved on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung. Therefore, the Malian side recognized that the "U.N. Command" must be disbanded, the U.S. troops present in south Korea unconditionally withdrawn and the military armistice agreement replaced by a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Malian side denounced the machinations of the south Korean puppets to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea, clinging to the sleeve of the outside forces, strongly held that they must discontinue at once the provocative machinations which may lead to a new war and condemned their fascist repression of the south Korean people.

Analysing the international situation, the two sides said that the present era is an era of the independence of the peoples of various countries and characterized by the complete decline and ruin of imperialism and ever more shining successes of the new emerging forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The peoples of the countries of the new emerging forces who have newly emerged in the arena of history are the powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time.

Both sides pointed out that the imperialists, however, are persisting in their policies of aggression and plunder, resorting to the direct armed intervention, subversive acts and sabotages and splitting and alienating manoeuvres even after a large number of Asian, African and Latin American countries won national independence.

Under such condition it is inevitable that the newly independent countries should unite and staunchly fight against imperialism.

At present the peoples of the countries of new emerging forces are waging a common struggle to consolidate political independence and realise economic emancipation.

The two sides expressed their firm determination to strive to strengthen unity and cooperation among the countries of the new emerging forces and wage a staunch-er struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

Considering that the non-alignment movement holds an important place in the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new emerging forces against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and independence, peace and social progress, both sides attached special significance to the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States to be held a few months later and expressed their will to bend joint efforts to make it a conference of historical significance in strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement.

Both sides warmly congratulated the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, the Cape Verde Islands and Comoros, the newly independent African countries, and reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their struggle for freedom and the entire African people in their struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and its unity.

Both sides warmly hailed the historic victory won by the Indochinese peoples in their protracted heroic struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and wished them greater successes in their struggle on a new stage for the building of reunified and independent and prosperous new countries.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of the Indian Ocean coast in their just struggle for converting this region into a peace zone.

Both sides denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists against the Arab countries and reaffirmed their firm support to the struggle of the Palestinian people for regaining their national rights and the struggle of all the Arab peoples for taking back the occupied territories.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialist intervention and domination and for defence of the independence of the countries and exercise of sovereignty over their national resources.

Both sides manifested the conviction that the countries of the new emerging forces would struggle in unity, thereby contributing to the building of a new world free from imperialism, colonialism and racism and from all forms of aggression and plunder.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked an important milestone in developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and greatly helped towards strengthening the unity of the countries of the new emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, and accomplishing the common cause.

His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore expressed profound thanks to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and the entire Korean people for the very warm welcome accorded his delegation and himself.

His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore invited His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung to pay a state visit to the Republic of Mali.

His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and it was agreed upon to decide the date of visit through the diplomatic channel later.

(Continued from page 1)

Pakistan will not compromise on principles and will not bend to pressures directed towards regulating the kind or degree of the relationship that we decide to establish with another country. It is through this adherence to principle in the conduct of our foreign relations that Pakistan is able to hold its head high in the community of Asia.

President Kim Il Sung, it is this determined pursuit of principle that brings me to the subject of the reunification of Korea—a country with a great civilization and enduring tradition, a country whose people have tenaciously resisted foreign domination over the centuries and who, today, find their land tragically divided by an arbitrary frontier.

Pakistan fully endorses the view that the reunification of Korea is the inherent and inalienable birth-right of all Koreans, and that this right should be exercised freely and without external influence.

Accordingly, we maintain that the time has come for the UN presence to be replaced by a peace treaty that would provide a basis for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Your Excellency, in Pakistan we are also committed to redeeming the pledge given to the people of Jammu and Kashmir for their right of self-determination. Like you, we have opted for the path of peace and restraint without compromising our position on this fundamental principle.

In our relations with the countries of south Asia, we have moved forward towards the normalization of our relations with India. Only a few days before my arrival here, we made an agreement with India to enable the two countries to resume overflights and restore air, land and sea links and to reestablish diplomatic relations after a severence of five years. Similarly, our pursuit of peace, stability and the easing of tension in the region has led to a positive response from our western neighbour Afghanistan. And shortly after my return, I shall be visiting Afghanistan at the invitation of President Daoud Khan in the hope of moving our relations away from antagonism and towards rapprochement. With Bangladesh, our relations are now excellent and reflect the deep ties of a common heritage and a quarter century of common nationhood that we share.

We remain deeply concerned at the situation in the Middle East where the continued illegal occupation by Israel of Arab territory threatens to plunge the Middle East into yet another conflict and the world into an even more economic and political crisis. Israel is continuing its provocations by its policy of colonisation and usurpation of Arab lands and the suppression of the Palestinian people. Pakistan will continue to give its utmost support to the Arabs in their just cause of liberating their territory including the holy city of Jerusalem, from foreign occupation and will not rest until the national rights of our Palestinian brothers are restituted and an independent Arab state in Palestine emerges on the map of the world.

Pakistan has similarly committed its full support to the just and legitimate struggles of the African people against colonialism, racialism and imperialism. We have rejoiced with our African brothers in Mozambique and Angola on their achievement of liberation and independence. The people of Pakistan stand fully committed to supporting the freedom-fighters in southern Africa. The days of political and racial oppression in southern Africa are numbered, yet the white racist regimes remain blind to the writing on the wall.

Your Excellency, the world situation is turbulent. It is "characterized in varying measures by equilibrium and disequilibrium, by isolation and interdependence, by co-existence and confrontation". This is true not only of the situation in its global aspect, but also in its regional manifestations. Above it looms the cloud of the nuclear threat. Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea thus find it imperative to work together to strengthen international security in order to remove the shadow of a nuclear menace from mankind.

To conclude, Your Excellency, I am also greatly delighted to establish personal contact with you again after our last meeting in Indonesia over a decade ago. My delegation and I are looking forward with keen anticipation to the talks and to the comprehensive programme you have drawn up for us. We have come here to build the solid foundations of our friendship that already exists between the two countries and to learn from your perceptions and experience. I am confident that this visit will be a landmark in the development of our relations.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I now request you to join me in a toast:

To the long life and health of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the beloved and respected leader of the Korean people;

To the long life and health of Madame Kim Song Ae;

To the prosperity and continued progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

To the solidarity and friendship between the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and people of Pakistan.

(Continued from page 1)

expressed thanks for the grand welcome of the friendly people of Hamhung to the delegation.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife and their entourage visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and saw a performance given by the art circle members of the palace on May 25.

Pyongyang Mass Meet

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on May 25 in welcome of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, together with His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife, attended the mass meeting.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the respected leader of the Pakistan people.

At 5 P.M., the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, appeared on the platform.

Kang Hyong Su, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spoke next.

His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife arranged a grand banquet on May 25 at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

The national anthems of our country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan were played at the banquet.

His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spoke at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke next.

Departure

His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and his wife left Pyongyang by special plane on May 26.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife came out to the airport and warmly saw them off.

A grand farewell function for His Excellency Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was held at the airport.

The national anthems of our country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

At 11 in the morning the special plane carrying the guests left the airport amid the warm sentiments of friendship.

Talk of President KIM IL SUNG Points to Road of Achieving Korea's Reunification

Statement of Fatherland Front

PYONGYANG (KCNA)

The talk of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great national salvation programme which clearly points to the road of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of our country without any outside interference by embodying the immortal Juche idea in the question of reunification and a bright beacon which illumines a highway of strengthening the unity and cooperation among the third world countries.

So said the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in its statement published on May 19 supporting and welcoming the talk of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai".

The statement stressed:

The brilliant idea and revolutionary policy clarified by the great leader in his historic talk is an inspiring banner instilling fighting spirit and courage into the entire Korean people and the world progressive people and a powerful political bomb arousing confusion and fear among the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and precipitating their destruction.

The statement pointed out that the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, representing the unanimous voice of the entire Korean people, fully supports and warmly welcomes the talk of the great leader which will be recorded in golden letters in the history of our people's sacred struggle for national reunification and in the history of the world revolutionary movement.

The statement quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying in his talk:

"The U.S. imperialists do not want Korea's reunification, and neither do south Korea's present rulers."

The statement denounced the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary south Korean ruling quarters for having opposed the cause of our people for national reunification and pursued the division of the country historically.

The statement said: The great leader clarified in his talk our principled stand concerning the north-south dialogue and solemnly declared that we can resume the dialogue even now if the south Korean authorities stop repressing the democrats, release the arrested and detained youth, students and patriots, desist from their fascist rule and take the road to democracy, stop the activities for national division and move towards reunification.

The statement pointed out:

Whoever values the destiny of the country and the nation and sincerely wants the country's reunification should actively come out to the road of reunification and national salvation to carry into practice the most just and fair policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader upholding his earnest teachings.

The people of various strata in south Korea should come to a revolutionary awakening and wage an energetic struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention and for the destruction of their colonial rule and "revitalized" fascist rule, the democratization of south Korean society, the frustration of the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and for the reunification of the country.

The U.S. authorities must give up their aggressive design on Korea, immediately accept our proposal on concluding a peace agreement and withdraw forthwith all their aggression armed forces and military equipment from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must look straight at the trend of the times and stop running riot.

Statement of Revolutionary Party for Reunification

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in its statement issued on May 19 warmly hailed the talk of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai" as a great programme of national reunification fully reflecting the vital interests of all fellow countrymen and expressed full support to it, according to the radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The statement noted:

This brilliant talk of the great leader in which he illumined a new highway of achieving national reunification at present juncture when the dark cloud of permanent division is heavily hanging over the nation is an immortal militant banner powerfully inspiring our Party and people to the struggle to tide over the difficulties in the way of reunification and a solemn declaration throwing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges into the depths of uneasiness and fear and precipitating their final doom. This is, at the same time, an outstanding programme of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for frustrating the destroy-one-by-one tactics of the U.S. imperialists and their ambition for world supremacy and promoting the world revolution at an accelerated pace.

Denouncing with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts barring the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the statement branded the U.S. imperialists as the arch enemy of the peaceful reunification seeking permanent division of our country.

The statement condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for having doggedly opposed the country's reunification clinging to the U.S. imperialists' sleeves.

"In the recent talk the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that the present south Korean authorities do not understand our intentions, because they have no policy, think nothing of the nation and humanity, and have no logic, and it is of no use to hold talks for the partition of the country with those who seek the division of the country. This is an entirely just declaration. It is the most stern judgement and a telling blow meted out to the gang of traitors who have scuttled the north-south dialogue and sought a permanent division."

The statement went on:

Our Party is deeply excited to receive again the great leader's original programme for reunification. It renews the determination to wage a more daring struggle to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi gang at an early date, realize the democratization of society, expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors and bring earlier the day of independent and peaceful reunification upholding this programme.

Expressing the firm conviction that the people of Japan, a neighbouring country, and the progressive mankind of Asia and the world would voice strong support and solidarity for our people in the sacred struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification, the statement declared:

Even in the teeth of the harsher fascist suppression by the splittists at home and abroad the people will become more awakened and the struggle mount higher and our Party and our people will grow in strength to be an invincible united force and successfully achieve the reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

Foreign Countries Support DPRK's Reunification Policy

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter on March 4 to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, calling for the worldwide campaign against the U.S. war plots in Korea. *(See page 1, The People's Korea, March 17)*

More of the world's people give active support to the DPRK's advocation for the independent, peaceful reunification and against the U.S. imperialists aggravating tension in Korea.

GDR

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a letter from **Gerald Goetting, President of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic,** replying to the letter sent by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created in our country of late.

The reply letter said:

The deputies to the People's Chamber and the people of the German Democratic Republic welcome the proposals contained in the letter dated March 4, 1976, which was sent by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

We express concern for the sustained strain on the Korean Peninsula. The responsibility for this rests with the reactionary south Korean ruling circles and the foreign imperialist forces behind them. The scheme of the United States to leave its troops intact in south Korea and reinforce them is a grave obstacle to the constructive solution of the Korean question. The Seoul ruling circles are stepping up militarization and the terror policy under the pretext of "threat from the north."

The German Democratic Republic supports the constructive steps of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to create conditions for exerting a favourable influence upon the achievement of the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without outside interference and consolidation of peace and security in Asia.

The withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, we think, is the essential prerequisite to the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The German Democratic Republic, like the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries of socialist community and many other countries, was a sponsor of the resolution containing constructive and effective proposals for easing tension on the Korean Peninsula, which was adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The thorough implementation of this resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly not only conforms with the national interests of the Korean people but also with the interests of all peoples.

The German Democratic Republic, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to support and encourage in the future the legitimate demands of the Korean people and actively strive for the implementation of this resolution.

I assure you that we will make every possible effort to deepen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries and parliaments and achieve a durable peace and the advancement of socialism.

Pakistan

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter from **Khabiblah Khan, Chairman of the Upper House of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,** in reply to the letter sent by the SPA Standing Committee to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created of late in our country.

The letter said:

The people and Government of Pakistan have always expressed deep concern and sympathy for the just cause of the friendly Korean people and followed with deepest emotion the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the inspiring leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. I am satisfied with the fact that the relations between Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have developed in depth in the mutual interests of our two peoples especially after the establishment of the people's government under the leadership of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in December 1971.

I believe that our relations of comradely cooperation will continue to make multilateral development and the friendly ties between the two peoples will become tighter.

We share the belief that all countries, irrespective of their scale, should abide by the principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity and make common efforts to establish a new world economic order that will help the developing countries of the third world defend their sovereignty and make use of the natural resources for their own benefits.

The Government of Pakistan has maintained it as a consistent principle actively to support the cause of the Korean people for self-determination and peaceful reunification and considers that the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference or pressure from outside forces.

We manifest our full sympathy for the letter of your Standing Committee holding that the prevention of the danger of war and the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea are the pressing issues concerning world peace and the security of humanity.

In this context, we express our deep understanding of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continuing to pursue a self-restrained policy.

Cuba

The Government of the DPRK received a letter dated April 27 from **the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba** in reply to the letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created in our country of late.

The reply letter pointed out:

The revolutionary Government and people of the Republic of Cuba strongly demand that the Yankee aggression troops immediately and completely withdraw from south Korea and the U.S. Government stop introducing weapons and military equipment into south Korea.

We express the conviction that the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung will enjoy the absolute support of Cuba, socialist countries and all the progressive people, the aggressive plot of the Yankee imperialists will be foiled and the just cause of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way will emerge victorious. (KCNA)

21-Yr. Chongryun Fully Supports President's Talk

A central meeting of Koreans here was held on May 25 at the Korean Cultural Centre in Osaka to celebrate the 21st anniversary of Chongryun with the packed audience.

A central meeting of Koreans here was held on May 25 at the Korean Cultural Centre in Osaka to celebrate the 21st birthday of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The meeting gave full support to President Kim Il Sung's talk with the Japanese magazine "Sekai" Editor-in-Chief which is designed to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the possible earliest date.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting, Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun was accompanied by its vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu and Li Gye Baek and the responsible functionaries of the organizations and enterprises under its wing.

The hall was filled to capacity with over 5,000 participants who were resolved to bring earlier the reunification of the fatherland by carrying out to the end tasks set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his talk with the Japanese magazine "Sekai" Editor-in-Chief.

The meeting opened with a resonant chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

The meeting reverently adopted a letter to him, a letter carrying with it the boundless loyalty to him of Chongryun functionaries and Korean compatriots.

Chairman Han Duk Su, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, made a speech before the packed audience.

In his speech, Chairman Han Duk Su appealed to all the participants to pay attention to earlier realization of the reunification, upholding President Kim Il Sung's teaching.

The meeting closed with a resonant chorus of "We Wish the Leader Long Life in Good Health".

After the meeting, the participants enjoyed a performance by Korean song and dance groups.

Reunification Support Committees Mushroom

Today when the voices of the world people expressing solidarity with the Korean people are ringing higher as the days go by, solidarity organizations supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification are being formed continuously in various countries of the world.

Switzerland

It was reported that an inaugural meeting of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Geneva on April 13.

The meeting was attended by Fernand Petit, Deputy to the Vaud State Assembly of the Confederation of Switzerland and Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Jean Geogle, Socialist Member of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland, Member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Confederation of Switzerland and professor of philosophy at Geneva University; Pyesid Peio, Chairman of the International Federation for Defence of Human Rights and Chairman of the Swiss Union for Defence of Human Rights; Fedle, Mayor of Carouge, Geneva State; and leading functionaries of the Social Democratic Party, the Progressive Organization and the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Members of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland; Deputies to the Geneva State Assembly; Deputies to the Geneva City Assembly; leading personnel of religious and public organizations; lawyers and professors as well as T.V. reporters and journalists.

The meeting unanimously adopted amid stormy-applause of the attendants a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Fernand Petit, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland, made an opening address at the meeting.

He said:

The grave tension created in Korea arouses deep apprehension among the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. For the removal of the danger of a new war from Korea and the Korean people's independent and peaceful solution of the question of the reunification of their country an end should be put to the outside forces' interference in the domestic affairs of Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces should discontinue their new war provocation manoeuvres and pull out of south Korea.

Introducing in detail the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he stressed that Korea's reunification should be achieved in accordance with these principles and policy.

The meeting elected the executive body of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Fernand Petit was elected Chairman of the committee.

The meeting also adopted a communique on the inauguration of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Peru

A grand inaugural meeting of the Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held on April 13 in Lima.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause of the attendants at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were leading members of 17 political parties and public organizations including Carlos Rodriguez, General Secretary of the Peruvian Socialist Popular Action, the Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, the Chairman of the Front for National Liberation, the Chairman of the Popular Women's Union, the Chairman of the National Writers' and Artists' Association, and the Chairman of the Peace Committee, and the Adviser to the Ministry of Education, the dean of the economic faculty of San Marcos University and many other figures of the academic and press circles.

Genaro Carnero Checa, Secretary General of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, made a report at the meeting.

He stressed in his report that Korea's reunification must be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He demanded that the United States should promptly fulfil the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on dissolving the "UN Command" in south Korea, withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops there and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, which reflects the unanimous will of the world peace-loving governments and peoples.

The meeting adopted the rules of the Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and elected its leading body. The Chairman of the Peruvian National Writers and Artists' Association was elected Chairman of the committee.

The meeting adopted a declaration on the formation of the Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and an appeal to the political, social and cultural organizations and progressive figures in Latin America.

Costa Rica

A grand inaugural meeting of the Costa Rica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in San Jose on April 14, according to a report from San Jose.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The inaugural meeting was attended by many progressive political and public figures of Costa Rica.

The attendants formed the Costa Rica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and elected its Chairman and General Secretary.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Sierra Leone

A grand inaugural meeting of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Freetown on April 15, according to a report from Freetown.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid a loud applause of the attendants.

Attending the meeting were A.B.M. Kamara, Minister of Information of Sierra Leone, and many personages of various circles.

The meeting was addressed by the Sierra Leonean Minister of Information and others.

The speakers highly praised the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and lauded the shining successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The meeting elected the leading body of the Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

A.B.M. Kamara, Minister of Information of Sierra Leone, was elected Chairman of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and D.Bona Allen, Editor-in-Chief of the paper "The Sunday Flash" its general secretary.

Panama

It was reported that a grand inaugural meeting of the Panama Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Panama on April 21.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

The meeting was attended by Romulo Escobar Betancourt, President of Panama University; Carlos Perez Herera, Member of the Legislative Committee of the Republic of Panama; Mario Augusto Rodriguez, Chief-in-Editor of "El Panama America", and other Panamanian personages.

After hearing a report and speeches, the meeting elected the guiding body of the Panama Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

President Romulo Escobar Betancurt was elected Chairman of the Panama Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on strongly supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification. (KCNA)

News in Brief

May 18

* An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Mali was signed in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of the DPRK headed by Sin Tae Rok, vice-Chairman of the Committee of Mining Industry, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 10th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Permanent Sub-Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be held in Moscow.

* A delegation of the New Zealand-DPRK Association headed by Walker Gordon, member of the association and Secretary of the Canterbury Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

* A DPRK archery delegation left Pyongyang by plane to take part in the International Archery Contests scheduled in the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Sweden arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

May 19

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic from May 7 to 13.

* The first meeting of the Inter-Governmental Mixed Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade between May 4 and 13, 1976, and the protocol was signed.

May 20

* Mircea Andrei, Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, met W. Rosenberg, assistant Professor of Canterbury University of New Zealand and Secretary of the New Zealand-DPRK Association.

* Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, met Martin Macuch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the DPRK.

* The 1976-1977 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest.

May 21

* A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) arrived in Pyongyang.

* An Iranian agricultural delegation headed by Hossein Sepehri, vice-Minister of Agriculture of Iran, flew into Pyongyang.

May 23

* General O Jin U, Minister of the People's Armed Forces, met the delegation of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Aviation and Fleets headed by Treble Hero and Air Marshal of the Soviet Union Aleksander Ivanovich Pokryshkin, Chairman of its Central Committee.

May 24

* Hristo Kolchev, Ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the DPRK, arranged a film show on the occasion of the day of Bulgarian education, culture and press.

May 25

* Radha Krishna Ramphul, Permanent Representative of Mauritius at the United Nations, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang.

* Andre Renaard, First National Secretary of the Socialist Party of Belgium, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

"Seoul-Washington-Tokyo Mil. Compact" in Action

Jap. Brasses Frequent S. Korea

A Japanese news agency recently disclosed the fact that the chief of staff of the Ground "Self-Defence Force" and other topnotch brasses of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" crept into south Korea and held military confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on several occasions from April last year up to a recent date.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's ushering in the servants of the Japanese aggressors and repeatedly holding military confabs with them to tighten the military compact with them, is motivated by the criminal intention to maintain the fascist regime by clinging to the sleeves of outside forces and step up the splittist and war manoeuvres in collusion with outside forces.

The above fact is clear proof that the military tieup between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries has reached a very grave stage in step with the U.S. imperialists' "new Asia strategy", particularly their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

By tightening the military compact with the south Korean puppets, the Japanese reactionaries seek to brace up the Pak Jung Hi clique facing a serious crisis, protect their economic interests in south Korea and, furthermore, realize their aggressive designs on Korea by joining the U.S. imperialists in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a war of aggression in Korea.

The reactionary tieup between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries becoming tighter under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists is a major factor menacing peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries can never realize their treacherous and aggressive designs which go against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the demand of the times.

"B-52s" Fly to Okinawa

The United States on May 19 transferred 13 "B-52" strategic bombers from Guam Island to the Okinawa base under the pretext of "providing them with shelter from typhoon."

Thus, the U.S. bombers' flight to Okinawa has numbered 7 since the island's return to Japan from the American rule on May 15, 1972. The last one was November 18 last year.

The U.S. imperialists spelled out the so-called "nine-day war" theory, croaking that they would end a war of aggression against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in nine days with the massive air support including 'B-52' bombers based in Guam Island".

The transfer of "B-52" bombers to Okinawa is aimed at massing the main striking force of U.S. imperialism for the provocation of a war in Korea in an area close to Korea and thereby reinforcing its aggressive bases surrounding Korea and making the sorties of "B-52" bombers to Korea easier.

Apr. 17 to May 20:

2,911 Provocations in MAC HQ Area

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 442nd meeting of the secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held May 24 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of senior colonel Choe Won Chol, secretary of our side, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops have kept bringing military personnel carrying light machineguns and automatic rifles and combatants wearing no prescribed identifications to their posts in the southern portion of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and near the joint security area.

The number of criminal acts committed by them reached 559 during the period from April 17 to May 20.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the south Korean puppet clique committed 2,319 cases of similar criminal acts during the same period.

The south Korean puppet clique conducted military exercises against our side on 14 occasions during the period from April 25 to May 19. They repeatedly mobilized incendiary bandits and committed the criminal act of setting fire in the Demilitarized Zone.

Besides, the south Korean puppet clique committed the criminal act of illegally introducing 927 persons who were not authorized by the Military Armistice Commission on 18 occasions during the period from April 17 to May 20.

Thus, the number of various criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique against our side in the MAC HQ area and the southern portion of the DMZ reached as many as 2,911 in all during the period from April 17 to May 20.

All the facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been further straining the situation, turning the southern portion of the MAC HQ area and the DMZ into a combat position against our side as a link in the chain of the systematic machinations to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, stressed the secretary of our side.

In a desperate bid to push ahead with war preparations against the north Pak Jung Hi inspects the front line along the MDL.

Danger of N-War on Korean Pen.

The "International Forum to End the Arms Race and for Disarmament" was held at York University in London from March 28 to April 1. The commission I discussed the theme: "Halting the arms race, arms reduction, disarmament and detente."

Follows a report "The Korea Question" presented on March 29 by Mr. Andrew Hughes at the commission:

The first problem we face as we take up this subject, what I have called the "Korea Question", is that even in this Conference of otherwise enlightened and well-informed people, there is an unfortunate lack of knowledge on this issue. I want to bring you some up to date specific information.

By way of introduction, I may say that I am an Australian living and working in Japan now for upwards of 19 years, with a Japanese wife who is here with me. We together form a working team and are here as members of the Japanese delegation to this conference, representing the Japan Council against A & H Bombs.

We live in what has been called the epicenter of the Far East, with the whole of East Asia, North and South, down through Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, on to Australia, New Zealand, across to Hawaii, not forgetting Guam and the Marianas and on up the Pacific coast of the U.S.A. to the Trident base on the coast of Washington State, one vast nuclearized "mare Americana", ringed with nuclear bases and patrolled by nuclear armed submarines and ships of war and nuclear weapons-carrying planes.

It is as part of this vast nuclearized complex of integrated U.S.-Japan-South Korea military might, greatly expanded and re-inforced since the U.S. debacle in Vietnam, that we must see and discuss this Korea Question.

The proper way to consider the Korea Question in world perspective is to link it with the concept given us yesterday in the plenary session by Abdul Minty, who presented a world view of the major problem we face, in which the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military complex forms a key part. We can speak of detente in the relations of the major powers, but detente has little relevence to the problem of Korea. The confrontation existing there is filled with the most ominous and intensifying dangers, dangers that arise out of the very nature of the economy and administration of the south, and U.S.-Japan policy in relation to it. I can say without fear of successful contradiction that this is not a problem caused by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I want to take you back to pre-Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to the early months of 1945. Everyone seems to think that Atomic Diplomacy began with Hiroshima-Nagasaki, but the real political story began many months earlier. It began before Roosevelt's death and long before the end of W.W. II, while the U.S.A. was still developing the A-bomb, and getting close to testing and using it. It was this potential might, coming close to demonstration, which set the pattern for U.S. strategy and gave the U.S. the feeling that it was now in a position to impose its will on all the world and achieve what Hitler failed to win, world domination. The bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were only the demonstration to the world and especially to the USSR, of U.S. power and the intention to apply that "Power through Strength" policy which has just been re-iterated by Ford.

But I want to point out that this Atomic Diplomacy, which began before Hiroshima, reached its ultimate, as regards the threat of the use of nuclear weapons to impose its policy, in the recent statements of Schlesinger, the then Secretary of Defense, confirmed by Ford, and so recently re-iterated by Kissinger, (even after he got rid of Schlesinger), that nuclear weapons are in place in South Korea and the U.S. will not forego the right to the first use of nuclear weapons in a preemptive strike. This fits into Kissinger's theory of "Limited Nuclear War" set out in his "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" first published in 1957 and reprinted in 1969, and which has never been retracted as U.S. policy.

Now the time has come for mankind to reject this whole evil philosophy and end the era that began back in 1945, and was so brutally demonstrated on the Japanese people, and which today is the means of blackmail by which U.S. interests are to be protected from the people.

The danger of nuclear war in Korea is very real. The parallel with 1950 is close, but today differs in many key points. In 1950, the policy of the U.S.A. as implemented by, if not originating with John Foster Dulles, was to try to throw back the advance of Communism, not merely to contain it, but certainly to contain China. From 1947 we saw the development of this policy, greatly intensified after the total victory of the revolution under Mao Tse Tung in 1949 and the expulsion of Chiang, and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

Syngman Rhee was chosen and put in power as part of this policy, a man trained for and wholly suited to the plans of the U.S.A., both thinking that driving through to the Yalu river would be a pushover. The strength of the counter-attack when the attempt was made shocked both the U.S. and Rhee.

It was Gen. LeMay who regretted losing Vietnam because nuclear weapons were not used there, the idea being, "we won't make the same mistake again." And now we have that thrown back to Hitler, General James F. Hollingsworth declaring to the world that if war breaks out on the Korean peninsula he can win it in nine days. He will be glad to lead his 183,000 U.S.-South Korean troops against the North Korean communists; that he and his armies will "murder every last soldier of the enemy."....Nuclear weapons are there and ready to be used, to "bomb them back into the stone age" as the war-maniacs have said. Total destruction is the military concept, the assumption being that the USSR and China will stand by and let it happen—Kissinger's theory of Limited Nuclear War.—A "Nine Day War"—to be carried out with the complicity of the other major powers.

I do not believe the U.S.A. actually wants this. But they do want this land and people to remain their strategic front line to preserve what they call the balance of power and hold back the advance of Communism. (I wrote this paper at the end of March, since when Ford is reported to have said—A.P. May 4— "We're going to keep South Korea strong, because it is part of our over-all Pacific strategy.") The 40,000 U.S. troops are being kept there in defiance of the resolution of last year's U.N. General Assembly, while Schlesinger, Ford and Kissinger refuse to abandon the right of the first nuclear strike, thus maintaining the 30 year policy of nuclear "diplomacy", i.e. the blackmail of nuclear weapons.

Normally, in our struggle against nuclear weapons, we are not directly concerned with the economy of a country because capitalist, socialist or mixed economy our demand s that such weapons be banned. But south Korea is a specia case. It is not a capitalist state nor even a backward capitalist state. It is one of the worst, if not the worst example of neo-colonialism in the world, where the most shocking labor conditions and low wages are being exploited for the profits of American and Japanese big business and multinational corporations, who lack all traces of humanity and owe allegiance to nothing but their own profits, and are engaged in all kinds of bribery, corruption of government officials and exploitation of the people.

Now how does this relate to nuclear weapons and the danger of war? First: The south Korean economy is virtually bankrupt, and can only be kept going by constant infusions of financial aid. I won't spend time on details, but a most thorough and authoritative report was published in December last by the Washington-based Institute for International Policy.

In this crisis what does Pak, that "dangerous man on the loose in South Korea," as Washington Post of March 19 called him, do? The first thing is that he must keep alive the myth of the "Threat from the North", that old communist bogey. He must keep the American and Japanese money rolling in, and if the crisis grows too severe, the danger is of an adventure that could drag the U.S. forces into a repetition of 1950; another fire in the Reichstag, another Tongking Bay incident, another Mayaguez, and it's on.

Or take another angle: Are we to note the depth and range of the repression, and Pak's "crimes against the people" in which Japan's war criminal rightists collaborate? Take the Kim Dae Jung case, the former presidential candidate whose abduction from the heart of Tokyo by the KCIA could not have been carried out except in close collaboration with those same Japanese rightist gangster war criminals; or take the phoney stagemanaged episode of Mun, the poor stool pigeon who was supposed to have shot at Pak, a KCIA put-up stunt by which the President got rid of the wife he couldn't get on with, so that he could recall his actress mistress from Europe; or the Kim Chi Ha case, a great poet in prison under terrible conditions for more than a year with his life in constant danger; or the obvious murder of Chang Jun Ha; or the murder of 8 innocent victims in the phoney PRP frame up; add them all up, and then add the most recent case of the March 1 Declaration issued by a group of Christians now all under arrest, and what does it come to? Ford and Kissinger can say "It's just too bad! We don't like some of the things going on, but he suits our purpose. He's doing the job we want."

Now, suppose the anger of the people wells up in a mass protest—the kettle is near to bursting now...

Two further points need specific mention. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea for many years has been calling insistently for the peaceful re-unification of the country. They have disavowed any military solution, though they stand ready to defend their hard-won achievements if attacked, as they did in 1950. What stands in the way of peaceful re-unification?

First, the continued presence of nuclear-armed U.S. forces, which Ford says is "overall U.S. Pacific strategy", forces which are there to defend U.S.-Japan interests and help keep the people of the south in line; and second, the intransigent pro-Japan Pak Chung Hi military dictatorship, which by every repressive means is trying to preserve the status quo.

So the first question we have to consider is how to compel U.S. compliance with the UN resolution of 1975. Foreign troops must be withdrawn. There is neither need nor reason for U.S. forces to be kept there any longer. It is now 31 years since the end of W.W. II. and the occupation forces are still in occupation. It is time to end it.

The second question is the peaceful re-unification of Korea. How can this be achieved? Certainly without foreign interference or pressure. U.S. troops must be withdrawn, and a re-iteration of this at this year's U.N General Assembly, with even stronger voting strength and determination, is needed. In the true spirit of detente, negotiation and dialogue can solve this problem, which is strictly an internal question for the north and the south to resolve. I recommend for your study what the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has said and done over the past years to achieve this peaceful re-unification.

The next point we need to consider is the plague of lies and carefully orchestrated false propaganda poured out by the south Korean government and its innumerable sponsored agencies. These range from the KCIA—now outbidding its creator and mentor in perfidy— to the so-called "Rev." Moon and his "Unification Church", plus the WACL (World Anti-Communist League) operating in 69 countries, all part of the tentacles of the Pak octopus. The crimes, threats, intimidations, murders, abductions and seductions of this vast apparatus can scarcely be calculated. And recently a new one has appeared—an anonymous publication purporting to show that the DPRK is training and sending terrorists abroad. Such a paper was even quoted recently in the House of Commons. It is a modern Goebbles Exercise.

What I have said is enough to indicate the task to be done by the peace forces of the world. Just as the lies of 1947-1950, followed by the Korean war and all its record of lying propaganda, exposed by I.F. Stone in his "Hidden History of the Korean War" and by others, became the common currency of the western world, so now there is grave danger that this carefully prepared screen of lies will hide the realities of the Korean Question. We must expose the lies in order to forestall any desperate action that could lead to a new holocaust on the Korean peninsula, which would almost certainly erupt into nuclear war.

Unjustified Military Support to S. Korea

One hundred-nineteen Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress sent on April 2 a letter to President Ford, sharply criticizing the harsh suppression of human rights in south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and strongly demanding the reexamination of the continued supportive role of the U.S. in relation to Seoul. Reprinted here are the full text of the letter and its signers.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

April 2, 1976

Dear Mr. President:

We are deeply distressed by evidence that the Government of the Republic of Korea is continuing suppression of Koreans who urge progress toward restoration of democracy in their country. Several religious, academic and political leaders have been arrested and are being charged with plotting to overthrow the government after signing a declaration presented at a church service. These measures indicate an intensification of the longstanding crisis of democracy in South Korea.

The policies of President Park toward political dissidents not only violate internationally recognized standards of human rights but also raise serious questions about the supportive role of the United States in its relations with the Republic of Korea. Military support in response to the threat from North Korea was extended originally on the premise of a credible commitment to democracy by the Government of the Republic of Korea. More than two and a half decades later, it is difficult to perceive such a commitment. Since military power is directly associated with governmental control over the population, many Americans and Koreans suspect that United States Military support somehow condones or even contributes to the long wave of repression, in the absence of strong public signals to the contrary from our government.

Under present circumstances it is increasingly difficult for us to justify military support for South Korea to our constituents. We believe that the posture of our government toward repression in South Korea is a matter which merits your close attention and we stand ready to cooperate with you in dealing with it in an appropriate manner.

Bella S. Abzug	Andrew Maguire	Charles C. Diggs, Jr.	Andrew Jacobs, Jr.
Herman Badillo	Matthew F. McHugh	Bob Eckhardt	Martha Keys
Berkley Bedell	Ralph H. Metcalfe	Robert W. Edgar	John Krebs
Jonathan Bingham	Helen S. Meyner	Joshua Eilberg	William Lehman
Don Bonker	Abner J. Mikva	Walter E. Fauntroy	Lloyd Meeds
John Brademas	Parren J. Mitchell	William D. Ford	Edward Mezvinsky
George E. Brown, Jr.	David R. Obey	Tom Harkin	George Miller
John L. Burton	Richard L. Ottinger	Anthony Toby Moffett	Norman Mineta
Phillip Burton	Henry S. Reuss	Lucien N. Nedzi	Patsy T. Mink
Ronald V. Dellums	Frederick W. Richmond	Robert N.C. Nix	Joe Moakley
Thomas J. Downey	Donald W. Riegle, Jr.	Richard Nolan	Patricia Schroeder
Robert F. Drinan	Peter W. Rodino, Jr.	James L. Oberstar	Philip R. Sharp
Pierre S. du Pont	Robert A. Roe	Edward W. Pattison	Paul Simon
Robert W. Edgar	Benjamin S. Rosenthal	Charles B. Rangel	Gladys Noon Spellman
Don Edwards	Edward R. Roybal	Thomas M. Rees	Louis Stokes
Dante B. Fascell	Leo J. Ryan	James H. Scheuer	Gerry E. Studds
Millicent Fenwick	John F. Seiberling	Morris K. Udall	James W. Symington
Donald M. Fraser	Stephen J. Solarz	Richard F. Vander Veen	Frank Thompson, Jr.
Bill Frenzel	Fortney H. Stark	Charles A. Vanik	Paul E. Tsongas
Gilbert Gude	Andrew Young	Walter F. Mondale	James Weaver
Lee H. Hamilton	Michael Blouin	Birch Bayh	Sidney R. Yates
Michael Harrington	Richard Bolling	George McGovern	James Abourezk
Herbert E. Harris, II	William M. Brodhead	Joseph R. Bidden, Jr.	Adlai E. Stevenson
Les Aspin	Yvonne B. Burke	Charles Mac Mathias, Jr.	Alan Cranston
Less AuCoin	Bob Carr	Frank Church	Mark O. Hatfield
Alvin Baldus	Shirley Chisholm	Edward M. Kennedy	Gary Hart
Bob Bergland	Cardiss Collins	Dick Clark	Vance Hartke
Elizabeth Holtzman	John Conyers, Jr.	Augustus F. Hawkins	Philip A. Hart
Robert W. Kastenmeier	James C. Corman	Allan T. Howe	John V. Tunney
Edward I. Koch	Robert J. Cornell	William J. Hughes	Floyd K. Haskell

White House OK'd Pak's Crackdown

Leading papers of Japan May 18 quoted the testimony of Ranard, the former chief of the south Korean section in the U.S. State Department, to expose the U.S. connivance at and encouragement to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's violation of human rights.

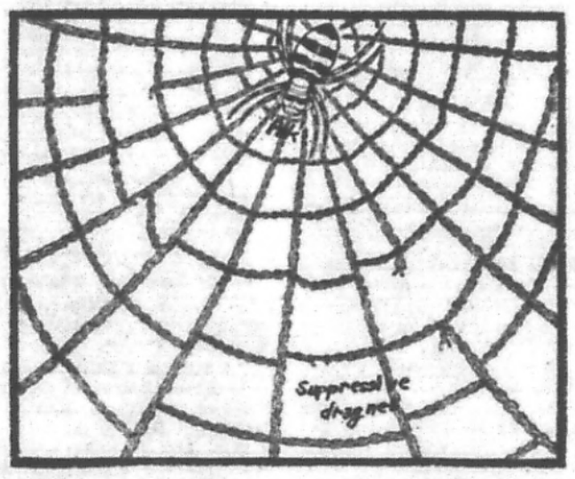
The papers quoted Ranard as saying that Nixon, ex-U.S. President, tacitly encouraged the puppet clique in such fascist repressive measures as the dissolution of the "national assembly" and the suspension of the "constitution" on the strength of the "martial law" in 1973.

The papers continued:

"The Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" that occurred in Tokyo later resulted in a more tyrannical policy of Pak Jung Hi.

In April 1974 when Pak Jung Hi took the "hard-line policy" of inflicting capital punishment upon those students who staged the anti-"government" demonstration, U.S. Ambassador to south Korea Habib expressed his personal "concern" about Seoul's policy of suppression of human rights. According to Ranard, informed of this, Kissinger ordered his aide to "send a cablegram to Habib not to issue instructions to the south Korean 'government'".

Reporting these words of Ranard, the papers quoted him as saying: "There is no sign of any change in the U.S. policy toward south Korea. As long as Kissinger remains U.S. State Secretary there will be no radical policy switchover".



THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachinan-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 6891-3. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)